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THE
INDEX
AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

VOL. XXXIII—1867.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

BY THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,

AT ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM.

WASHINGTON:

C. ALEXANDER, PRINTER,

7 STREET, NEAR NAVY DEPARTMENT.

1867.

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

VOL. XXXIII.]

WASHINGTON, JANUARY, 1857.

[No. 1.

Explorations and Discoveries in Africa.

THE following extracts from the very able and interesting address of the Earl of Ellesmere, at the anniversary meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, in London, on the 28th of May, 1855, will show how many adventurous travelers are engaged in penetrating her hitherto mysterious regions, observing her long-hidden tribes and nations, and opening to the knowledge of mankind her geographical features and agricultural and commercial resources. The explorations of Dr. Livingston and others have been much extended, and much added to our information concerning Africa since this address was written. Dr. Livingston has since recrossed the continent. Dr. Barth has returned, and his work on Africa is in the course of publication. Mr. Anderson has returned and published his "Lake N'gami, and explorations for four years in the wilds of Southern Africa." Lt. Burton, with a resolution and boldness seldom equalled, has given to his country a record of his adventurous travels to "Harrar" and "Berbera," and is about to start,

under the direction of the Royal Geographical Society, for East Africa, for the purpose of penetrating to the inner sea of Uniamese, and if possible to the sources of the Nile. The missionary Rebmann has recently discovered the Lake of Ukerewe, or sea of Uniamese, in Equatorial Africa. This sea is represented as lying between the equator and 10° south latitude, and between 23° and nearly 33° east longitude from Greenwich. This sea is said to have twice the area of the Black Sea and Sea of Azoff. The following are extracts, slightly abridged, from the address of the Earl of Ellesmere:

"Our meetings for the year have been rich in the results of African exploration. Dr. Livingston's unparalleled journey from the Cape of Good Hope through the interior has since the last anniversary been continued with perfect success as far as Loando, in the Portuguese territory on the west coast.

"From Cassange he proceeded to Loando, where he was received with unbounded favor and hospitality by the Portuguese authorities and the whole population. Heavy rain constantly occurred throughout the journey. The whole route passed

over a plateau of extreme fertility, well watered and populous, and great hopes are entertained of its being laid open to commerce and civilization.

"The London Missionary Society had received a communication from the Rev. Robert Moffat, who is stationed at Kuruman, and has resided nearly forty years in South Africa. This veteran missionary started in June, 1854, with supplies to his brave son-in-law, Dr. Livingston, accompanied by two traders, Messrs. Chapman and Edwards. This journey occupied seven months, and it is alone of great interest, relating to a beautiful and well-watered country, occupied by a very powerful chief and warlike people. The dominions of this ruler, named Moselekatse, extend from the river Zambese southwards over an immense territory, to the river Limpopo, and eastwards towards the river Shash, a tributary of the Limpopo. It is inhabited by Matabele, or Zulus of the original stock, and by several other tribes, including the Bakone on the south, the Mashona on the north, the Batonga, &c. The town of Matlokoitloko, in the Mashona country, where Moselekatse was residing, is ten days to the southward of the Zambese river. The Mashona speak the language of the Makalaka, a dialect of the Sechnana, which was reduced to a written form by Mr. Moffat, who has also translated and printed the Bible in that widely spread tongue. Mr. Moffat succeeded in forwarding the supplies for Dr. Livingston to his friend Sekeletu at Linyante, and established the most friendly relations with Moselekatse, who could scarcely be persuaded to part with him, and at last gave him an escort and supplies for the entire journey to Kuruman."

"In the southwestern portion of

the continent, Mr. Anderson, the companion of Mr. Galton, has continued with much success his explorations of the interior.

A journey of 200 miles performed in seventy-seven hours brought him to the Lake N'gami. His narrative contains, besides his own researches, some account of a Griqua expedition north of the lake, and much important geographical information, particularly as to the Namaqua country, with accurate latitudes of upwards of sixty places.

"CHADDA.—Two hundred and fifty miles of the course of the Chadda above the town of Dagbo, reached by Allen and Oldfield, have been added to our maps. Friendly intercourse with the natives has been established with much promise for commerce and philanthropy, and much geographical and other information obtained as to the countries and tribes of the interior. This admirably conducted expedition occupied about four months, from the 12th July to the 7th of November. This signal and encouraging success is mainly due to the skill and care of Dr. Baikie, Surgeon R. N., on whom the command of the expedition devolved in consequence of the lamented death of Mr. Consul Beecroft. Dr. Baikie's observations will shortly be published, together with a chart of the river by Mr. May, R. N., who accompanied Dr. Baikie as a volunteer, by permission of his commanding officer, our associate, Captain Miller, R. N., and made the survey of this great navigable stream for some six hundred miles of its course.

"PORTUGUESE.—The expedition, commanded by Colonel Monteiro, and military in respect of numbers and equipments, penetrated from Tete, on the river Zambese, about 23° south latitude, to the Cazembe territory, towards lake Mupo, near

Lunda, which it reached. The various tribes on the route are minutely described, and the descriptions are illustrated by some colored engravings, which present strong evidence of fidelity. The distance marched appears to have been some three hundred Portuguese leagues, in a direction somewhat to the west of north, very fertile tracts were traversed, and the communities encountered presented a rather advanced state of barbarous civilization.

"Lieut. Burton's achievement, a visit to Harar, is not to be measured by the time which it occupied. Previously unvisited by Europeans, it was found in many respects to justify the earnest desire entertained by a deceased and distinguished member of this Society, Sir C. Malcom, for its exploration. Though at no great distance from that Torrid Coast line, where few but salamanders can breathe, its elevation of some 5,000 feet gives it the advantage of a comparatively temperate climate.

"**DARFUR.**—The bulletin of the Geographical Society contains an interesting notice of Darfur, gathered from the d'jellahs or native carriers, employed by the merchants for the traffic with that country. Some of the reports of these persons, after all allowance for exaggeration, are calculated to excite curiosity. They speak of a mountain country south of Darfur, which no one not born in its precincts is allowed to visit and which, though tributary to the Sultan of Darfur, he equally respects in virtue of some hereditary tradition. In another quarter report speaks of the ruins of a city of vast extent. These notices have been carefully collected by M. Cuny, with a view to a journey on his own part to Darfur."

At the meeting of the Royal Geo-

graphical Society, January 14, 1856, three letters from Dr. Vogel to Dr. Barth were read.—(Communicated by the Foreign Office.)

The first letter was dated January 30th, 1855, from Gugeba, a town of about three thousand inhabitants; the second, February 16th, from Yakoba; and some of the information they contain has already been published. In them he announces the following provisional determinations of latitudes and longitudes. The former of these may be depended on to two minutes, and the latter to five minutes. He mentions that a great many observations have been taken, but that they are not yet worked out.

Lat. N.

Yakoba, capital of Bantshi,	10 17 30
Gugeba,	11 29 40
Gabbei, frontier town of } Bornu,	11 4 10
Gombe, a town the size } of Kuka,	10 49 0

Long. E. of G.

Yakoba, capital of Bantshi,	9 28 0
Gugeba,	11 39 0
Mag. var. 15.14 W.	
Gabbei, frontier town of } Bornu,	11 20 0
Gombe, a town the size } of Kuka,	10 16 0

Dr. Vogel bears a high tribute to the accuracy of Dr. Barth's rating. The third letter contains more recent accounts; it is dated Gombe, June 5th, 1855. Dr. Vogel and Maguire had been very unwell in the neighborhood of Yakoba, a town larger than east and west Kuka together, situated on a rocky plateau, in a bare and stony district. He had thrice endeavored to penetrate to Adamawa, and in doing so crossed the Benue at the point where the steamer had anchored; of which fact "numberless empty pickle jars and brandy bottles gave unmistake-

able proof." Next he arrived at Tindarg, where the accident of a pack-horse being hurt fortunately prevented him from joining a party of fifty, who endeavored to force the road to Yola, which had been stopped by the Bashama. All but two of these were killed the same day. Thence he returned to Gombe. He has left letters, in case another steamer should be despatched up the Tshadda.

At the request of the President, Sir R. Murchison introduced to the meeting a proposal of Dr. Raikie's to extend discovery up the Niger and Chadda. He said that, being as zealous as ever in the cause of African discovery, it gave him pleasure to be the means of bringing a proposal before the Society which embraced not only the extension of commerce but of Christian philanthropy and scientific knowledge. It was believed that the powerful sultan of Sakatoo, whose influence extended over all the Fellatah tribes would give his cordial assistance to an annual or triennial expedition sent for these purposes, and that if recommended by the Society, Her Majesty's Government,—and especially Lord Clarendon,—would, it was hoped, countenance and support it.

MISSION TO CENTRAL AFRICA.

(1. *Extracts from letters received from Ed. Vogel, Phil. Dr.* 2. *Geographical positions of places between Murzuk and Kuka, and in Mandra, Bornu and Sudan.* 3. *Remarks on the meteorological observations taken.*)

Communicated by the Earl of Clarendon. Read, March 12, and May 14, 1855.

H. U. Addington, Esq.,

Foreign Office.

KUKA, July 14, 1854.

Sir: At the end of March I joined

an expedition going out under the command of the Sheik, Abdel Rachman, to Musgo. Up to that time the sheik had always refused me permission to leave Kuka for any length of time. The razzia went as far as $9^{\circ} 30'$ N. lat., and I had therefore an opportunity of seeing more of the country than any other European before me. I discovered on this occasion a fine large inland lake, with a chain of granitic mountains running from N. to S. along its western bank.

I likewise made sure that there does not exist any communication between the river Shary and the waters of the Niger system; as the Shary runs at $9^{\circ} 30'$ about twenty miles east of the eastern bank of the lake aforementioned, in the direction from southeast to northwest. It is joined from the westward by only three very small, and at the time I saw them, nearly dry rivers, coming all from the Felatah mountains; on its right or eastern bank, a very large river, coming from the east, falls into it at about 10° N. lat.

The Shary is a beautiful stream, about one thousand feet broad, and in the driest season of the year, between eight and ten feet deep. During the wet time of the year it must discharge at least one hundred and forty thousand cubic feet of water every second into the lake Chad.

There was not much fighting all the time we were out, the Musgo people having all fled across the Shary; but much useless cruelty towards prisoners, thirty-six of whom were on one occasion cut to pieces alive. Of the four thousand slaves carried off—all women and children under twelve years of age—I regret to state that three thousand five hundred died of dysentery and small-pox before the razzia reached Kuka.

The expedition consisted of about

twenty thousand horsemen, with ten thousand camp followers, accompanied by about five thousand camels and as many bullocks.

I returned from this expedition in somewhat indifferent health, about the 10th of June; and I am about to start in two days, by way of Yakoba, to the river Chadda, to join if possible the Niger expedition.

You will be aware that neither the important town of Yakoba, nor in fact the whole road from this place to that town, and thence to the river, has ever been visited by Europeans.

The Sultan having given me at last permission to go, with letters of recommendation, I intend to start.

This letter will be accompanied by a parcel of astronomical, magnetical and meteorological observations made on the road from Murzuk and during my stay here.

In a box I have sent some parcels of plants collected here and in Musgo. There are not very many, as on my arrival here, three months after the rainy season, I found every thing dried up; nor will there be any opportunity for collecting more until a month after the rains have set in, or about the beginning of September.

My collection contains nearly everything that was in blossom near Kuka during the months of January and February. I regret that ill health during February and March, prevented my collecting any seeds; but I hope to be able to send some of them by the caravan which leaves about the end of this year.

I forward, likewise, a small collection of geological specimens, which you will perhaps be good enough to send to Sir R. Murchison, at whose request I made it.

A small collection of the weapons of this country, which you will likewise find in the box, I beg you to be

good enough to forward to the museum of the Sappers and Miners, Woolwich.

As it is impossible to proceed from this in a south or southeast direction, the intervening country being inhabited by the Musgo, with whom the sheiks of Bornu and Bagefmi wage a constant war; I intend to go, at the end of this or beginning of next year, to Wadai, as soon as I have received a sum of about £200, which I expect by the next caravan from Murzuk. This sum will, should no unforeseen accident occur, cover the expenses of the expedition up to the middle of next year.

Wadai has never been explored, and I can go there with perfect safety, as sheik Ab del Rachman is on the very best terms with his neighbor, and the Sultan of Wadai has, in a very kind letter, written to M. Gagliuffi, the British vice consul at Murzuk, said that it would afford him great pleasure to see me, and that I would be as safe in his country as I could be in Fezzan or Tripoli. From Wadai I hope to be able to proceed some way to the south or southeast—there being a short and safe road through Datur and Nubia, by which I can at any time return to Europe. I hope you will approve of this plan, which would make me acquainted with a most interesting part of the interior of Africa.

I received twice during my stay here letters from the English consul at Tripoli, Colonel Herman; but any letters or despatches he may have sent by the last courier, who left Murzuk about the end of April, are lost, as the bearer was plundered on the road by the Tuaricks.

The whole *personnel* of the expedition has enjoyed good health since the last time I had the honor of addressing you; and I embrace this opportunity of acknowledging the great and good services render-

ed to me and the cause of the mission by Corporal Church and Private Maguire, of the Royal Sappers and Miners, and likewise by Mr. Henry Warrington, who leaves Kuka in a few days for Tripoli.

G. B. Gagliuffi, Esq.,

H. B. M. Vice Consul at Murzuk :

KUKA, Sept. 15, 1854.

Sir: There is a good opportunity of writing you a few lines by the courier, who is going to announce to Hassan Pasha that our friend sheik Amur is again Sultan. I was not here when the revolution, which lasted only a few hours, took place, but returned from Mandra, and was at a village in Ugé, one hundred miles southwest from this, with a friend, Cotshella Bilal, and had sent for Corporal Church to bring me a little money and a few other things, as I intended to go on to Yakoba.

On hearing the news, however, I immediately started off, leaving the luggage under the care of Church, and after a hard ride of two days and a half arrived here yesterday evening. This morning I went to congratulate the new Sultan, who received me very well.

My attempt to join the Niger-Chadda expedition was unsuccessful. My plan was to go from this to Yakoba, and from thence down the river to the sea-shore. As I was about to start, sheik Ab del Richman sent for me and told me that I was not to leave Kuka without giving my reason. At last, after much trouble, I got permission to go out of the way of the rains, as my health was very bad; but I was not allowed to go to Yakoba, but ordered to proceed to Mandra, whence I should go to Adamawa and to the Chadda.

The sheik refused any escort, and gave me only a single horseman, but said he had written to the Sultan

of Mandra to see me safe to Adamawa.

Dr. Barth had not visited Mandra, he having gone by way of Ugé to Adamawa. After a fortnight's hard traveling over a road which defies any description, the water covering it two feet high, and over rivers where I had to stop to build rafts to cross them, I arrived finally at Mora, and was immediately invited by the Sultan to enter the town.

It was only after about a month that I got permission to proceed, but not to Adamawa, as the Mancha people were at war with the Feiatas, and I had therefore to retreat to Ugé, thinking of going from thence to Yakoba or to Adamawa, when the change of government called me back to Kuka.

KUKA, Oct. 1, 1854.

Sir: I am anxiously awaiting the arrival of the Murzuk caravan, and intend to start shortly for Fitri, in order to open some communication with the Sultan of Wadai.

Col. G. F. Herman,

H. B. M. Consul at Tripoli :

KUKA, Sept. 15, 1854.

Sir: I intend to stop now two months in Kuka, as the roads are scarcely passable, and flies and mosquitoes are in great quantities.

Kuka is not in the region of tropical rains; the whole amount of water which has fallen during the three months of wet weather, beginning here with June, is only 22.57 English inches; and the quantity of rain in one year will not exceed 25 inches, or about the tenth part of that which falls at the Senegal, and the fifth part of that which comes down in the lake district of England. But the tropical rains extend to a distance of only one degree south from this place, where I observed in one night a fall of

eight inches of water. The rain begins in the middle of May, and lasts till the beginning of September. The greatest quantity which has fallen here at one time is 3.25 inches.

The great inundation here is caused by the water of the country from the south all running off towards the lowest points, Lake Chad

and the environs of Kuka, which lie in some places even below the level of the lake.

The heat is now moderate, seldom over 95°, and the difference between night and day scarcely perceptible.

Should skeik Amur quarrel with the Sultan of Wadai—which event is not impossible,—I would make my

Geographical position of some places, on the road between Murzük and Kuka, determined by Astronomical Observations, after a rough deduction.

Place.	Elevation.	North Latitude.			Longitude East from Greenwich	Remarks.
		°	'	"		
Murzük	Eng. feet 1500	25	55	16	H. M. S. 0 56 40	Town—Variat. 13° 5' 43" W. Inclin. 35° 38' 12"
Ha-h Hashel	1300					Village.
Mafen	1200	25	51	33	0 59 30	Village.
Mustuta	1370	25	30	6	0 59 10	Oasis.
Gatrone	1440	24	53	25	1 0 42	Town—Variat. 13° 12' 36" W.
Kasserauwa	1480					Well.
Tejeri	1520	24	19	13	0 59 29	Town—Variat. 13° 8' 54" W.
Musheru	1450					Well; hills 1600.
El Wahr	2020					Well; hills 2400.
L'Achmar	1750	21	59	58	0 56 6	Well; hill west 2100.
Mafres	1420	21	12	11	0 55 28	Oasis.
Srheir	1300	20	31	20	0 54 55	Oasis; hill 1600.
Ikba	1215					Oasis; hills 1500.
Anai	1140					Village; hills 1300°
Ashenuma	1100	19	8	58	0 53 20	Village; hills 1400.
Shimotirru	1300	18	56	46	0 53 10	Village; hills 1700. Variat. 13° 48' 50" W. Inclin. 26° 2' 54"
Bilma	1000	18	41	55	0 53 35	Town; hills 1200.
Zausrheir	1000					Oasis.
Zau-Kebir	1170	18	13	30	0 52 37	Oasis; hills 1400.
Agadem	1000	16	52	6	0 53 6	Oasis; hills 1200. Variat. 13° 48' 20" W.
Belgagferri	920	15	44	26	0 52 40	Well; hills 1060.
Lake Chad	840	14	27	0	0 53 0	North—west end.
Buroa	850	13	51	5	0 52 57	Town.
Yea	880	13	33	18	0 53 36	Town.
Kuka	880	12	15	14	0 53 36	Town—Variat. 14° 3' 12" W. Inclin. 13° 8' 51" E. VOGEL.

NOTE.—Dr. Vogel's observations for longitude were made with a 10" sextant and one good chronometer.

retreat by way of Nuffi, as I am not inclined to make another journey through the desert, and I am tolerably acclimatized, so that I need not fear the Niger delta. At present I am busy in collecting plants and making magnetical observations.—Plants are here so few that the number of different species will not exceed 250. I never saw so poor a flora, scarcely even in the great desert around Berlin.

Chas. Dickson, Esq.,

H. B. M. Vice Consul at Ghadamis:

ZINDER, Dec. 7, 1854.

Sir: Having some business here, and being anxious to determine accurately the geographical positions of this most important place, I have proceeded from Kuka hither with only one servant; but I will in four days return by way of Mimieh; and then with all possible speed, instead of going to Fitri, as I intended to do, I will proceed to Yakoba and Adamawa, with the letters of recommendation Dr. Barth has procured from the sultan of Sokatu. The Murzuk caravan, which has been detained on account of the dangers of the road, will I hope soon arrive.

The following table shows at what stations lunar distances were taken, and the number of them; the longitudes of the other stations depend upon chronometrical determinations alone.

The observations for these last are very numerous, and consist of corresponding altitudes E. or W. of the sun or stars.

Sets of lunar distances, of ten or eleven observations in each set.

Moursuk (observations not rec'd.)

	+ or N. E.	+ or N. W.
	of Moon.	of Moon.

Gatrone

1

Tejeri

1

1

	N. E. of Moon.	N. W. of Moon.
Achmar	1	1
Ashenuma	1	1
Bilma		1
Zau Kebir*		1
Agadem	1	1
Buroa	1	
Yeau		1
Kuka	6	5

*Here Dr. Vogel remarks that his chronometer must have stopped 15 or 16 minutes.]

H. U. Addington, Esq.,

Foreign Office:

KUKA, Jan. 19, 1855.

Sir: I have the honor to enclose a few geographical positions determined by astronomical observations in Mandra, Bornu, and Sudan, the latter of which will, in the hands of so experienced a traveler and accurate observer as Dr. Barth, go far in determining the positions of Kano, Sokatu, Timbuctu, and other places which he has visited. I have now finished a twelve month of meteorological and many magnetical observations, which I will forward to you as soon as they are properly arranged. Very interesting is the small amount of rain observed by me here: During the rainy season (beginning of July to end of September) only 19.5 English inches fell, and during the whole year not more than 21 inches.

Geographical positions in Mandra, Bornu and Sudan, determined by astronomical observations:—

	N. Lat.	Lon. E. fm. Greenw'h.
	0 " 0 "	0 " 0 "
Mandra, Mora } the capital, }	10 58 58	13 22 0
1430, mountains		
2400 to 2700 ft. above the sea.		
Uge (capital of),	12 9 0	12 45 56
1200 ft. above sea,		

	N. Lat.	Lon.E.fm. Greenw'h.
Maschna, Sudan,	13 8 15	10 7 15
1400, mountains		
1440 ft. above sea.		
Minju, Sudan,	13 29 50	10 3 50
1300, mountains		
1450 ft. above sea.		
Zinder, Soudan,	13 47 15	9 2 45
1700 ft. above sea.		

E. VOGEL.

Kuka, Jan., 1855.

[The observations from which the above were calculated by Dr. Vogel have not been received.]

EXTRACTS FROM THE LETTERS OF AN HUNGARIAN TRAVELER IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

Communicated by Dr. H. Bönyay.—
With remarks by Mr. W. D. Cogley.
Read, February 14, 1853.

Lagdilaus Magyar, born at Szabadka, in Hungary. After having studied in the naval school at Fiume, went to sea in 1844, and served subsequently as lieutenant in the navy, of the State of La Plata. In 1847, he proceeded to the African kingdom Kalabari, whose king, named Trododati-Dalabér-Almazor, after two years, gave him permission to travel in Central Africa. On the 15th of January, 1849, he left Benguela, and after a troublesome journey of some days in a dry and desolate country, with scarcely any vegetation, except the casonera, (a kind of aloe,) he came to Kiszagin, the first inhabited place in the kingdom Hambó, near the river Kubale, 2800 feet above the sea. After seven days' journey, he arrived at Kandala, a larger town, built on a pyramidal mountain, with a fine view around the country. From this place, after five days' journey, he reached the mountains of Kindumbó, which

contain mines of metal and mineral springs. He ascended one of the highest mountains, called Lingi-Lingi, the view from which was magnificent, the plain being over-spread with many villages and forests.

After traveling through some of these villages, he arrived at Colongó, the second city of the kingdom Hambó. The river Izesze rises in this country, (11° lat.)

From Colongó, passing over the mountains Dsambo, the rivers Keve and Kutalu, he came to Kimblenge, the first village which he saw in the kingdom of Bihé. The kingdom of Bihe, situated about 14° lat. and 18° 22' long., is 4,500 feet above the sea; the heat is generally 14° to 15° Raumer. The boundaries of this country are—on the north, Bailundo and Andul; on the south, Kaking and Zambulla; on the west, the mountains of Hambó; on the east, the great river Koanza.—The country is generally level; the soil an aluminous and siliceous mixture, and is extremely fertile.—The mountains, which are not very high, are covered with beautiful forests. The inhabitants called Kimbundu, are more civilized than other negroes. Both sexes are tall and well formed; they are hospitable; and in these parts of Africa are the only ones who patronise merchants and travelers. They are very fond of ornaments and colored dresses; are usually armed with spears six feet long, short Turkish knives, and some of them with firearms. They are polytheists, and have also several wives. The form of government is rather oligarchical, the king being obliged to share his power with the chieftains of the different tribes or families. The whole population is about 50,000, of whom one-tenth are slaves. In the kingdom of Bihe, at Masziaku-

itu, the Hungarian traveler settled himself, marrying the daughter of a chief. "I received," says the traveler, writing to his father, "no gold with her but many bold elephant and tiger hunters.

On the 20th of February, 1850, he left his new home with his wife and two hundred and eighty-five armed men, and passing the river Kokema, he proceeded towards the east, and after seven days' journey, he arrived at the river Koanza, along which he marched, and found that it rises near the village Kapeke in about $15^{\circ} 9'$ lat., 20° long. The soil, from the river Koanza, a distance of about three hundred geographical miles towards the east, is mostly sandy. Zebra, gazelle, wild oxen, horses and elephants, are here found in great numbers. Passing the rivers Vindika, Kuiva, Karima, and Kambale, having left to the south the kingdom of Bunda, he arrived in the great forests of Kibokue, which from the sixth degree of latitude, extend from west to east. Having visited Kariongo, the last town on the limits of the kingdom of Bunda, he came to an elevation twelve miles in circumference, in $10^{\circ} 6'$ lat., and $21^{\circ} 19'$ long., and 5,200 feet above the sea.

"This country," says the traveler, "might be termed the mother of the greatest rivers of Central Af-

rica." Here rises the river Kaszabi-Kandai, which being in some places several miles in width, and receiving many rivers, after a course of fifteen hundred geographical miles, flows into the Indian Ocean.

The rivers Lunge-Bungó, Luena, and Lumegi, flow through the kingdoms of Lobar and Kalui, and disappear in the unknown distance.— Beside the above mentioned rivers, the Vindika, Kuiva, Karima, and Kambale, rise also here. After a journey of thirty-three days, passing the kingdom Kibokue, and the river Lumegi, he arrived at Yah-Quilem in Kalunda. Yah-Quilem is situated on the shores of the great river Kaszabi, in about $4^{\circ} 41'$ latitude, $23^{\circ} 43'$ longitude.

We omit a brief poem in the language of the kingdom of Bunda, with the translation.

One evening, says the traveler, before my departure, some of the negroes sang as follows:

Kindale vendatu catala positu,
Zumboca ovina kanazuzu utyiti,
Kiszala cuinue son Ange, van Ange.

The white man who came from so far to us,
May he be happy, and without sorrow on
his voyage,

His memory is in our hearts. God's blessing be with us.

[From the Pennsylvania Colonization Herald.]

The Exploration of Africa.

A deputation from the British Association for the advancement of science, consisting of Sir Roderick Murchison, General Sabine, Admiral Beechey, Sir H. Rawlinson, Mr. Bell, Professor Owen, Dr. R. G. Latham, Dr. J. E. Gray, Mr. Macgregor Laird, and Dr. N. Shaw, had an interview recently with the Earl of Clarendon, to urge the

British Government to resume the communication with the interior of Africa, by the Niger and its tributaries, as opened out by the late successful expedition under Dr. Baikie in the screw steamer Pleiad.

It is with great pleasure, says the London Times, that we can announce the safe arrival at the Mauritius, on the 13th of August last,

of that most celebrated of African explorers, Dr. David Livingston, in Her Majesty's ship *Frolic*. This traveler, whose exploits have from time to time appeared in our columns, has at length succeeded in traversing Africa from ocean to ocean, having, besides the discovery in 1849 of Lake N'gami, (in company with Messrs. Oswell and Murray,) and other journeys since in various directions, actually penetrated from the Cape, north and west, to Angola, whence he returned as far as Seshike, and then finally eastwards to Tette and Quilmane on the east coast. These great achievements must be the more respected, when we consider that they have been performed without the least expense to the public, and with only the limited means at the disposal of a humble missionary. Full particulars of this latest and most hazardous of his journeys may now be daily expected. Now

that the Count D'Escayrac de Lauture, with the great Egyptian expedition, is, from Cairo, about steaming up the Nile, and Captain Burton has departed under the auspices of the Royal Geographical Society on his exploration to Zanzibar, it is most earnestly to be hoped that Dr. Vogel, who, with his attendant, Corporal Maguire, has so long perambulated the comparatively known countries to the west of Lake Tchad, may at length direct his steps to the hitherto unexplored lands between that lake and the Indian Ocean.—As far back as 1854 he wrote to Germany to the effect that he only awaited the receipt of \$1,000 more from the British Government, in order to proceed at once to Wadai, and thence to the Indian Ocean.—This sum must have long since been received, and the worthy Doctor and his companion may possibly be at present *en route* for the sources of the Nile.

[From the Vermont Chronicle.]

The reported Great Lake in Africa is nowhere.

THE Westminster Review, for October, notices "explorations and discoveries, during four years wanderings in the wilds of southwestern Africa, by C. J. Anderson,"—from which we extract this paragraph:—"C. J. Anderson has put an end to a lie which was beginning to gain credence among us. African missionaries, penetrating some little distance inward from the southwestern side of the continent, recently brought information, which they received second-hand from Arab travelers, of a vast fresh water lake far in the interior, described as being of enormous dimensions—as nothing less than a great inland sea. Frequenters of the Geographical Society's meetings, at Whitehall, have observed in consequence, on the site which used to be marked

in the maps as a sandy desert, a blue spot, about the size of the Caspian, in the shape of a hideous inflated leech. We trusted that a more accurate survey would correct the extreme frightfulness of the supposed form. Mr. Anderson, however, has spared us further excitement. The lake turns out to be a mirage—a mythus with the smallest conceivable nucleus of fact.—On the very spot occupied by this great blue leech—longitude east from Greenwich 23, latitude 20 21—he found a small speck of bitter water (not fresh) something more than twenty miles across or the size of Lough Corrib, in Galway.—So perishes a phantom which has excited London Geographers for a whole season."

There seems to be a complication

of blunders in the above. It was from the south east rather than the south west, that Dr. Livingston approached the large inland lake discovered by him (Ngami) near the latitude above mentioned. But that discovery is now comparatively old, and has excited no special interest during the last year. Nor had he anything to do with Arab travelers in the matter. The Arab travelers, and the inland sea that has lately excited so much interest, (Maravi, or Ngassi,) belong to quite another part of Africa. The dis-

coveries there have been from the north east instead of from the south west, and the great inland lake or sea, instead of being twenty degrees south, nearly touches the equator, according to the recent accounts, extending, say from one to ten degrees south. The Westminster Review, according to the above notice, has fallen into great and most discreditable blunders, in its zeal to discredit christian missionaries. Such is the blindness of anti-christian bigotry.

[From the Pennsylvania Colonization Herald.]

America and Africa.

It is now over twenty years since ALEXIS DE TOCQUEVILLE, a young Frenchman sent by the government of the Citizen King, upon a special mission to investigate our Penitentiary system, traveled through the United States. During his tour, he profoundly studied our character and our institutions; and upon his return home he embodied the results to which his observation led him, in a work whose eloquence and merit have placed it among the classics of France. In connection with the problem of slavery, he thus notices Liberia: "Two thousand five hundred negroes are collected there; they have introduced the democratic institutions of America into the land of their forefathers; and Liberia has a representative system of government, negro jurymen, negro magistrates, and negro priests; churches have been built there, and newspapers established;" and he adds that it is an undertaking which may have the effect of changing the fate of a portion of the human race.

About a quarter of a century has passed by since DE TOCQUEVILLE wrote these words. The undertak-

ing which was then in its feeble infancy is now in its vigorous youth. The American population of Liberia is now rising ten thousand. Immigration is increasing.—Several hundred thousand natives are under the jurisdiction of the Republic, which is no longer in charge of the Colonization Society, but a free and independent State. The institutions of Liberia have acquired solidity and permanence.—President succeeds President, as in our own America, with the same regularity and acquiescence of all, after like seasons of political warfare and partisan strife. The earth is veined with the richest ores, the sands of the rivers are auriferous with particles of gold, and the soil teems with agricultural wealth.

Such is the young Republic of Liberia, a State whose very existence is almost unknown and half-forgotten, but which is in its obscurity working out results of incalculable importance and interest to the statesmen and philanthropists of America.

The most remarkable fact presented by the history of Liberia is this: the transplantation to Africa,

and the adoption with complete success by a new race, of our Anglo-Saxon institutions of trial by jury, an independent judiciary, and the supremacy of law, which are the only efficient guarantees of personal liberty and national freedom. The French and the Germans have at various times striven to transplant them, without success; with them they have been fragile exotics, withering at the first breath of misfortune. Upon the west coast of Africa, in the seventh parallel of north latitude, upon a continent which is the Pariah of the continents, a weak and despised people have succeeded in doing that which the greatest nations of modern times have tried to do in vain.—This is a great and most significant fact.

The history of Liberia illustrates how an overruling Providence, out of evil "ever educing good," sometimes permits a race to remain in bondage, like Israel in Egypt, for wise and beneficent purposes. If ever Africa is redeemed, it will be by the African-American race, whose humanity has been elevated and ennobled by contact with our An-

glo-American race. As ancient Israel, though sore oppressed in Egypt, went thither a primitive patriarchal society, and left it a civilized people, enriched with all of Oriental lore, so have the children of Africa come to our shores in their primitive barbarism, and so are they leaving them, fitted for republicanism and freedom, by the benign influence of our christian civilization.

The prosperity of Liberia is of unspeakable importance to the future well-being of America. Its mission is to be an outlet and refuge for our large and rapidly increasing colored population. Three thousand miles from us—in a tropic clime—the willing recipient of our religion, laws, manners, culture, institutions—in a word, all that is essential and valuable in our American civilization—it can never harm us. It will rather be a market for our manufactures, and an employer of our commerce. And it will set up in Africa a standard of Freedom and Christianity, beneath whose shadow its now degraded tribes may yet grow into one of the imperial races of mankind.

[From the New York Colonization Journal.]

A New Journal Co-operating.

We have been much gratified by the transmission to us of the first number of a newspaper entitled the *New Republic and Liberian Missionary Journal*, the purpose and aim of which are sufficiently indicated by these terms. It is edited and published in Harrisburg, by John Wolf, a man of color. It commences its career in good style as the organ of an intelligent, and we trust an increasing portion of our colored brethren. We gladly, in another page of this journal, avail ourselves of some portion of

the material contained in the complementary number.

It will be at once obvious that great advantages must arise to both the great divisions of our citizens from encouraging efforts of this kind. They diffuse readily among the colored population those impressions regarding their condition and the means of improving it, which right principles and high aims in regard to man and the world bring to pervade the intelligent minds of society. They impart information regarding their

race, its efforts and its destinies, such as is most likely to have influence in awakening their attention and exciting their sympathy. We also have to look to them for a benefit of no small value. They serve to sound and fathom for us

the thinking, and the tendencies of mind, among the inquiring and progressive of those to whose interests in reality this journal devotes its efforts. We trust that our colored brethren will lend this undertaking their cordial support.

[From the New Republic December, 1856.]

Missionary appeal from Liberia.

BUCHANAN, April 23, 1856.

Dear Sir:—I have no words to express my joy at the sight of a notice in the *Pennsylvania Colonization Herald* of December last, of the anticipated issue of a monthly journal from Harrisburg, which is to be devoted to the welfare of Liberia, and Africa in general. And I must confess, that I can discover the hand of God in the great work about to be begun for our fatherland; for He has deigned to direct me in a path of duty which will, if properly attended to, aid somewhat in advancing the cause of Christ in this dark land of blood; still I look upon the efforts already made by me and my colleagues to be weak and insignificant. Yet, as all things are to have a beginning, I suppose the infantile effort may and will attain the stature of a giant, if properly nerved by humble faith and prayer. Thus, in order to give our brethren in the United States an idea of an awakening on the great subject contemplated by you, in the issue of your journal, I beg the permission to submit the enclosed documents for insertion in your journal, if it is soon to be in circulation, but if not soon, I hope you will not think it too much if I beg that you will forward them to the *Pennsylvania Colonization Herald*, for they are to be the only method for us to let the world know our wants in this part of Liberia, for sometime yet to come;

yet you may be assured that we give you the preference as one of us, and it will be my object to furnish you with every item of information (in truth) that I can regard as interesting. For we wish to be regarded as correspondents; and if you can furnish the Bessas Mission with a copy of your periodical gratis, (I say gratis, for we are poor as yet,) we will pledge ourselves to communicate through your paper all important intelligence respecting our Mission; and furthermore we will exert our influence to get others to favor you likewise; for our citizens are alive somewhat, and will awake more and more to the good of Africa in general. I wish to remark before I close, that the communication through your paper may arouse the sleeping energies of our people in the United States, and if they are made alive to the great work of African redemption, they will see in it an enterprise worthy of their means and able men, and it will be an object for that part of the christian church sustained among them, for the time has come for us to have enlarged ideas on the subject of benefiting our race, and the day has begun to dawn—the star is in the national horizon of Liberia, the future hope of the whole continent of Africa.—The time has arrived for Ethiopia to stretch out her hands to God.—Therefore, dear sir, remember that you are about to plead for her in

God's name, and if it is done in truth and an humble reliance on his promises, you may utter in tones of thunder and tell our oppressors that the time has arrived for them to make returns for the healing of those wounds they have had a hand in creating. Sir, trust to—plead fearlessly; plead for a hundred millions in heathen darkness; plead for the church to come to her rescue; plead for Africa to take her stand among the nations.

Sir, I would say more, but I forbear; but believe me your humble and obed't servant.

GEORGE L. SEYMOUR,

Director of the Penna Mission, Paykesville, Penna County, interior of Grand Bassa, Republic of Liberia, West Coast of Africa.

To JOHN WOLF, *Editor of the New Republic and Liberian Missionary Journal, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, United States of America.*

P. S.—Please direct communications for me to John Parker, Hartford Synod, Bassa Country, Republic of Liberia, West Coast of Africa.

BEXLY, LIBERIA,

Western Africa,

April 10, 1856.

To the dear and beloved brethren of the various religious denominations under the supervision of our colored brethren in the United States of America, greeting:

We, your brethren and sisters in Christ, our common Lord, begin to feel that something more should be done for the good of our fatherland, (notwithstanding there are many in Liberia professing the love of God,) wherefore we have come to the conclusion that, in order to apply the labor direct, it will be the most proper to have a church organization in Liberia, whose specific duty it will be to

convey and promote the cause of Christ among the heathen of the African continent; in this, however, we do not wish to imply that nothing has been accomplished, nor do we wish to disturb the religious societies in Liberia, although there are none exclusively formed for the purpose of propagating the gospel of Christ immediately in the interior among the native population. Therefore we felt it our duty to apply to our brethren in the United States to send a person duly authorized to establish a Union Mission church, the duty of whose members it shall be to promote the spread of the Gospel among the benighted millions of down-trodden Africa; and their labors to be mostly confined to the interior among the most destitute; suggesting, at the same time, the expediency of a union of action in the great work in the formation of a Missionary Society, with an appropriate name, conducted wholly by our own colored brethren in the United States, that is to say, by the society there in America and the church here in Africa, both of which, under God, will accomplish much for the redemption of souls. Who will come over and help?

Approved of and signed by the following persons, who are willing to be members of a Union Missionary church in Liberia, Africa, on the above principles, implying thereby that no person belonging to said church is at liberty to refuse going into the harvest field of Christ when called for:

George L. Seymour, George W. Deadrich, Peter Adams, John Parker, Samuel H. G. Sharp; Effey Seymour, Catharine A. Parker, Roseman Allin, Mary Sumley, the female preachers.

[From the Christian Index.]

From Yoruba.

IJAYE, CENTRAL AFRICA.

July 10th, 1856.

Dear Bro. Daniel:—I forewarn you, that you need not expect from me a letter giving any information respecting the country. I come for another purpose, to enlist the sympathy and aid of your Association in the great work now so rapidly opening and extending before us. I hope the steps taken by some of the first Associations in our State, will have the happy and desired effect of arousing from its apathy the Central Association, that I learn is nearly dead. This step is perhaps the best that could be adopted, to restore it to life. I then beg of you, to give your influence in favor of equipping and sending out forthwith a missionary from your Association. Four ladies have already taken this step. Emulate their zeal. Our Board cry day and night for men and money, but fail. Oh, come to their rescue. We want men, town after town could be occupied, if we only had the men. They are now pleading for men, and we have to refuse them, because we cannot supply the demand. Oh, my dear brother, how long shall we slumber over this work! You are amply able to give us one man, to say nothing more. If you make the right effort, you are sure to secure the man. You cannot fail. Could you see this field, these towns and cities, those perishing millions, and hear their unavailing entreaties, you would awake the dying echoes of Cooper, Mallary and Dawson, and send a thrill of joyous life through that noble body, they once so nobly represented. It is the Association of my father and kindred, and friends, and I look to it with

the hope, that with spirits, kindred to your own, you will restore its lost prestige in sending your representative to this benighted land.—In conclusion, my dear brother, I beg you, agitate, and agitate this question, until you succeed.

Affectionately in Christ,

W. H. CLARK.

Sept. 10th, 1856.

Bro. Martin:—It is a question which has been tauntingly asked, can anything good come out of Nazareth? not only by the proud and self-conceited Jew, but again and again by their Gentile brethren. The origin of this question, however, furnishes an answer so favorable to the poor and humble, that we are disposed to give the poor African whatever benefit to which they may be entitled. We learn from a multitude of instances and occasions, that God is no respecter of persons. For many ages the most refined, learned, and philosophical people were groping in a night of the grossest superstition. And "professing themselves to be wise, they became fools, and changed the glory of the incorruptible God, into an image made like to corruptible man." One of the most essential truths, yea, central truth, of the only true religion,—a mediator between God and man, was entirely obscured from the range of mortal vision, or at most, but very vaguely imagined. Such is the case, even at this day, with nearly two-thirds of the human race, whose pride is commensurate with the folly of their idolatry. Amid this dark waste of superstition, it is a matter of some pleasant reflection, to find a people, the least esteemed on earth, presenting in their reli-

gious creed, the necessity of a mediator between them and their offended God. I have been led to these reflections, partly from an interview held this evening with some natives, and partly from the interest and importance of the subject. I was in the market looking around for a place suitable for preaching, when I saw a few old men sitting under a tree, taking their ease.—After the usual salutations, I told them I was a stranger and would be glad to hear something of the way in which they worshipped God. One began by an explanation. He said, that if a man from a strange town should bring some yams, or a present of some kind to Are, the chief, he would not take it in the presence of Are, but would carry it to some authorized person, as Are-Ago (or the Bologunn,) who would present it to the chief. So it was with their worship of God. They had, he said, many orishas, as shango, ifa, orisha-ko, &c., and their priests, through whom they presented their sacrifices and gifts to God as they would thus become acceptable and meritorious. Here was plainly expressed the necessity both of a priesthood and a mediator. Of the virtue of these mediatorial duties, (as they believe) may be inferred from the remark of another man, whom I saw one morning on a visit, just concluding some of his religious ceremonies. He said if a man should be very sick, and send for the priest, and do as he told him, he would recover. That is he must make such a sacrifice, of chicken, sheep and goats, to Ifa or some orisha, and then he would not die, if not, death would be the result. Here was a consciousness of guilt, the feeling of necessity of an atonement, and belief in a mediator necessary to their acceptance with God. Such are the senti-

ments, with occasional modifications perhaps, and less distinctness, prevalent among the Yoruba people. It is very common for them, when asked, to confess that they are sinners. Believers as they are in their gods, they do not look upon them as gifted with the power of salvation. As an old man remarked, Lord "give them orisha to help them," and as mediums through which their blessings come. They do not believe that their idols can manifest any power, except by some mysterious communion with God; and admit almost anything one may say, with the mental reservation, to love and praise orisha still, when you have left their house. It does not seem, however, that the Yorubas have that inseparable attachment for their idols as spoken of among some other nations. There is generally no particular offence given, in holding up their images as the works of men, and incapable of conferring any benefit. They take your words kindly and admit the truth of what you say. It is not then their attachment to their peculiar worship as such, so much, as its bearing on their relationships, and the stupidity and indifference to spiritual things, consequent on their long estrangement from the true God. Then they are hopeful people. They need not so much conviction as to the folly of their worship, as that they are dead in trespasses and sins, and under the consuming wrath of God. As hitherto, they are well prepared to understand the priesthood and mediation of Christ so essential to the peace of an afflicted soul, and without faith in which a Yoruban, even now, would be deprived of that false hope, that cheers his troubled mind. There is great encouragement in laboring among a people thus advanced. A part of

the work is done already. What we need is ardent, earnest, availing prayer. And if we are true to our work, and faithful in preaching Christ, we shall be rewarded sooner or later with an abundant harvest. Why shall we not hope that the Lord will redeem the character of this Nazareth, and make manifest that Scripture which says the first shall be last, and the last first. The peculiar religious system of this people and the kindness and freedom with which they receive us, should be taken as a token of the Lord's will, that we should now arise and possess the land. We are pressed to enter, but we are compelled to refuse. One of the most important points cannot be occupied from the tardiness with which our brethren of the Rehoboth Association send out the successor of Brother Dennard. We have been so urged to the occupancy of that point, by church missionary

members, who seem anxious to join us, that we are forced from our inactive position to some preparatory steps for building. Should this meet the eyes of King, Tharp, or Landram, or any member of said body, they will be advised of the condition of affairs, and the great necessity of haste in appointing and equipping a successor for our lamented Brother Dennard. I would suggest, that it is not good policy to appoint or choose any man now supported by the Board, as this course gives no advancement to the mission. Always select a new man, with the view of increasing our number. Had this policy been universally adopted, we would now have one more man in the field than we have. There is another applicant for baptism, but no accession has been made. Ever yours affectionately,

W. H. CLARK.

Late from Liberia.

THE very interesting letters here given from the Rev. John Seys, special agent of the Society, afford animating views of the condition and prospects of the new settlement at Cape Mount, and, generally, of the expedition by the Elvira Owen. A full and well prepared journal accompanied this first letter, of which we have space only at present for the following extract:

"Wednesday, Sept. 3d.

ROBERTSPORT, G'd C. Mount.

"Having completed all our business at Monrovia by Saturday last, we came on board in the afternoon. Dr. Roberts and his family, some other passengers and ten carpen-

ters. As it was not the captain's intention to sail before daylight the next morning, Mr. Benedict, the agent I have employed for that place, did not come off until the morning: early on the 31st, we took up the anchor, and after a pleasant run for six and a half hours, anchored off Cape Mount within half a mile of the beach, and directly opposite to one of the sites designated as the place for the Receptacle.

"This bold and beautiful promontory, peering up some 860 feet above the level of the sea, with spur rising above spur, and hammock above hammock, all gradually sloping towards the beach, has the most imposing appearance, and cannot fail to prove a most desirable and healthful location for a town and settlement. We found

the beach so good, that on Monday we landed fifty-one men, women and children, yesterday thirty-five more, with a large amount of stores, baggage and cargo; and to-day the other four, including a very sick girl, making the complement of ninety, were safely landed. The weather continues fine, and there is every probability of getting through here and discharging the ship very early next week.

"I did not land myself until 11 o'clock yesterday, as it was necessary I should remain on board and help to expedite matters. Upon my landing on the beach, and walking half a mile to the garrison, I was most cheerfully and cordially received by Rev. A. D. Williams, who is the superintendent of the station, appointed by the President, the Rev. Mr. Matthews, preacher in charge of the M. E. Church, Capt. Ralph Moore, and a number of other old acquaintances and friends. This garrison is composed of about seventy-five persons, occupying some thirty-three houses made of native bamboo, with bamboo floors and thatch roofs, but tolerably comfortable. All around it is an entrenchment, thrown up as a breastwork, with four pieces of cannon, posted at various points, and as the huts are all around an area or open court, in the centre of the little town, it is well calculated for self-defence, and is airy and comfortable. They have an abundance of water, the purest and coolest I have ever drank in Africa. It comes down in mountain rills, from springs that are never failing.

"Yesterday afternoon I took a walk, including a circuit of some miles, to determine on the site for our new Receptacle, and finally made choice of the one opposite the anchoring ground. Several of the leading men of the place were

with me, and all concurred in the propriety of the situation. But we have everything to do—lime to burn, stone to quarry and collect, brick to import from Monrovia or burn, and the very place where our building is to stand, to clear off, for although some of the bush is cut down, it is but very little, and we have to extend the clearing, burn off, and prepare for our foundations. And the very implements to work with are wanting, not a crowbar in the place with which to get out stone.

"Our arrival here has thrown new life into this little community. They were almost out of everything eatable. Food of all sorts scarce, very scarce, with a soil all around them the most fertile and productive in the world. One can hardly avoid the conclusion that there is a want of energy and industry somewhere. More than fifty acres of beautiful level land all around the garrison afford a most excellent spot for gardens, but very little of it is in cultivation. The consequence is that the Americans are entirely dependent on the natives for cassavas, rice and other breadstuffs, when they themselves might have enough and to spare."

ROBERTS PORT,

Oct. 24, 1856.

Rev. R. R. Gurley,

Rev. and very Dear Sir:—Your very kind and most welcome letter by the *Shirley* came safe to hand.—Receive my grateful thanks for thus remembering me in this far off land. I have written to you by the British mail steamer, August 10th; by the *General Pierce*, to Rev. Mr. McLain and yourself very fully, on the 16th again; again on the 30th of the same month by British Steamer; and after arriving here I sent up a package of letters to

Monrovia, containing large extracts from my journal to be forwarded *via* England. The native however lost the entire bundle. I now send you a duplicate of the same with additional extracts up to the last instant. I shall write to Rev. Mr. McLain very explicitly on several points of a financial character.—Excuse my writing on the same sheet. It is to save postage.

I will only add briefly that I am very much encouraged. Our work is going on bravely—our people here have *almost all* had the fever, and saving two who have been taken from us, are recovering. As to myself, my gratitude knows no bounds. My Heavenly Father has dealt most gently with me. I have had two very slight paroxysms of fever, fourteen days intervening between them, and am as well as ever.

Yours, most respectfully,
JOHN SEYS.

LATEST.

Monrovia, Nov. 9th, 1856.

Rev. R. R. Garley,

Rev. and Dear Sir:—I wrote to Rev. Mr. McLain and yourself from Robertsport, early in October, and sent you lengthy extracts from my journal. I learn that these have been faithfully forwarded by the British mail steamer which left on the 10th ultimo.

I have now the pleasure to add that on the 5th instant, I arrived here from Cape Mount, made all my traveling preparations yesterday, and in two hours, (it is now 6 A. M.,) hope to leave for the interior.

I have to report that our Receptacle at Robertsport, though not entirely finished, was sufficiently so to admit of the removal into its fine and commodious rooms of one-half of our immigrants, those who were most weakened by their attacks of fever. The effect of this

removal was almost incredible.—Women who had to be carried in hammocks from the lower ground of the garrison to our mountain house, were soon revived by the pure air around it, invigorated by the delightful sea breeze, and so cheered up by the inimitable prospect and scenery, that before the close of the day, they were walking about the house. None have died since my last report, in which I informed you of the two we had lost, one boy from worms, and a woman who died a few hours after parturition. We have every reason to anticipate the full recovery and thorough acclimation of the *eighty-eight*, now at Robertsport.

Believing that all our feeble efforts to do good, should be commenced, continued, and ended in God, and in humble dependence on Him, I caused the house to be solemnly dedicated to Almighty God, on Sunday, Oct. 26th, the day before the immigrants moved into it. Almost our entire American population turned out, and many of the native headmen. A discourse was preached, with other suitable devotional exercises, and a very appropriate dedicatory prayer put up by Rev. A. D. Williams, that old veteran of the Cross, and at present the superintendent of the settlement. It was a very solemn occasion, but for particulars, reference can be had to my journal, from which extracts will be forwarded next month.

On arriving here I found the other Receptacle done, and done in a masterly style. Mr. Dennis deserves great credit for his faithful supervision, and Mr. Sherman, the contractor and head carpenter, has won for himself unfading laurels.—I was delighted. The immigrants are in the dining hall, operations are commenced, and everything

progressing, just as those at home would desire to see them. The finish of this Receptacle, is superior to ours at Cape Mount; an older boss workman, an older place with its facilities for carrying on work;—when compared with the wilderness we had to contend with, must form the excuse. But while a greater degree of neatness may be discoverable to the eye of the practiced architect and mechanic, nothing essential is wanting in the other building. Mr. Dennis will write no doubt fully.

I expect to explore the higher ground in the Queah and Goulah countries, to return here about fourteen days from date, then proceed to Bassa in the government schooner *Lark*, and having fully examined the table lands there, or the locality, and commenced operations, so as to be ready for the pioneers by the *John Stevens*.

President Benson spent a week with us at Robertsport, and ex-

pressed himself as being highly gratified with our progress there.—His Excellency has furnished me with a letter of introduction, recommendation and protection, from under his hand, and the seal of the Republic, with which I shall travel, in as perfect confidence, as though I were one of Liberia's own citizens.

The Hon. J. H. Paxton, Postmaster General, an old friend, M. Campion, whom I have employed as temporary agent for our new settlement, and Jenkins, my Vey attendant and interpreter, accompany me.

And now, my dear sir, trusting much to the prayers of God's people in America, for our safety and success, I am, very respectfully, yours, &c. &c., JOHN SEYS.

P. S. Mr. Benedict, the agent at Robertsport, Dr. Roberts, and Mr. More, the steward, will attend to the removal of the rest of the immigrants. Full and explicit written instructions are left with them.

List of Emigrants by the Ship *Mary Caroline Stevens*,

From Baltimore Nov. 29th, and Norfolk Dec. 6, 1856.

No.	Name and residence.	Age.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
BOSTON, MASS.				
1	Mary Jane Triplet,.....	39	Free.	
2	Anna Maria Holmes,.....	15	do.	
3	Helen Lorinda Triplet,.....	9	do.	
4	Sarah E. Grant,.....	35	do.	
5	Ellexina S. Mallory,.....	25	do.	
6	Sarah Eliz ^h Henderson,.....	6	do.	
HARRISBURG, PA. (For Robertsport.)				
7	Thomas M. Chester,.....	30	do.	
BALTIMORE, MD. (For Monrovia.)				
8	Susanna Brown,.....	55	do.	
FAUQUIER CO., VA. (For Robertsport.)				
9	Wiley Bruce,.....	45	Slave.	
10	Abner Fletcher,.....	50	do.	
11	John Powell,.....	19	do.	
12	Catharine ".....	50	do.	
13	Levia ".....	14	do.	

Em. by will of T. Shearman.

No.	Name and residence.	Age.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
14	Henry Powell.....	12..	Slave.	
15	Malinda ".....	9..	do.	
16	William ".....	7..	do.	
17	Friday ".....	3..	do.	
18	Amanda ".....	6 mos.	do.	
19	Thomas Cropp.....	40..	Free.	
ALBEMARLE Co., Va. (For Monrovia.)				
20	Samuel Thompson.....	63..	Slave.	
21	William ".....	50..	do.	
22	William Douglass.....	42..	do.	
23	Thomas Scott.....	41..	do.	
24	David ".....	37..	do.	
25	Billy Douglass.....	42..	do.	
26	Washington Coleman.....	20..	do.	
27	Douglass Scott.....	20..	do.	
28	Martin Coleman.....	18..	do.	
29	Allen ".....	16..	do.	
30	Frank ".....	12..	do.	
31	Hunter ".....	9..	do.	
32	Granville ".....	4..	do.	
33	Wilson ".....	22..	do.	
34	Robert Scott.....	12..	do.	
35	Thomas ".....	10..	do.	
36	Syphax ".....	70..	do.	
37	Tibby Scott.....	50..	do.	
38	Margaret.....	19..	do.	
39	Mary Ann.....	5..	do.	
40	Mildred Scott.....	14..	do.	
41	Maria Coleman.....	7..	do.	
42	James Scott.....	22..	do.	
43	Mary ".....	18..	do.	
44	George Walker.....	21..	do.	
45	Hugh ".....	20..	do.	
46	Winslow ".....	19..	do.	
47	Betty ".....	16..	do.	
48	Rebecca ".....	14..	do.	
49	Mary Jane ".....	11..	do.	
50	Sally ".....	9..	do.	
51	Z. Taylor.....	7..	do.	
52	Patty ".....	39..	do.	
53	Richard ".....	2..	do.	
54	James Howell.....	1..	do.	
55	Molly Mitchie.....	51..	do.	
56	Meckins Thompson.....	8..	do.	
57	Mildred Carr.....	27..	do.	
58	Ann ".....	7..	do.	
59	Maria ".....	5..	do.	
60	Elizabeth ".....	2..	do.	
61	Emily ".....	1..	do.	
62	Milly Franklin.....	60..	do.	
63	Henry ".....	31..	do.	
64	Warner ".....	34..	do.	
65	Francis Barrett.....	29..	do.	
66	Solomon ".....	4..	do.	
67	Ellen ".....	7..	do.	
68	James ".....	2..	do.	
69	Maria ".....	31..	do.	

Em. by will of J. H. Terrell.

No.	Name and residence.	Age.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
70	Isabella Johnson,	15.	Slave.	
71	Charles Barrett,	13.	do.	
72	Richard Barrett,	10.	do.	
73	Rachel Mann,	19.	do.	
74	Alice	1½.	do.	
75	Adeline Southall,	27.	do.	
76	Hornce Winston,	6.	do.	
77	Lucy Twine,	19.	do.	
78	Congo,	infant.	do.	
79	James Harden,	6.	do.	
80	Judy "	26.	do.	
81	Sylla "	9.	do.	
82	Carter "	4.	do.	
83	Albert "	3.	do.	
84	Charles Twine,	24.	do.	
85	Phil "	21.	do.	
86	John Michie,	28.	do.	
87	Washington Michie,	23.	do.	
The following persons, connected by marriage with some of the foregoing, emigrated with them:				
88	Samuel Carr,	44.	do.	} Given by F. K. Nelson. Given by Mrs. F. W. Meriweather Paid \$400 to R. W. Lewis by the executors of Mr. Terrell. Paid \$500 to same. Given by Dr. T. W. Meriweather. Paid \$2,000 to Hon. William C. Rives, for these three, by the executors of Mr. Terrell. Paid \$800 to W. L. Holladay. Given by Henry Sigourney.
89	Dick Franklin,	64.	do.	
90	Jacob Twine,	53.	do.	
91	Dick Barrett,	33.	do.	
92	John Harden,	30.	do.	
93	Young Barrett,	48.	do.	} Purchased himself. Purchased by her husband. Purchased herself.
94	Hugh Walker,	46.	do.	
95	Susan Douglass,	41.	do.	
96	Molly "	12.	do.	
97	Robinson Scott,	44.	do.	
98	Patrick Michie,	56.	do.	
PORTSMOUTH, VA. (For Monrovia.)				
99	Isaac Moore,	50.	do.	
SUFFOLK, VA. (For Monrovia.)				
100	Lewis Norfleet,	41.	do.	
101	Stella M. "	53.	do.	
102	Caroline Fisher,	25.	do.	
MADISON C. H., VA. (For Robertsport.)				
103	Lucy James,	70.	do.	} Em. by persons in Kentucky.
104	Wilford "	40.	do.	
105	Frances "	35.	do.	
106	Lavinia "	14.	do.	
107	Jinny "	11.	do.	
108	Willis Nelson,	8.	do.	
109	Lucy C. "	4.	do.	
110	Welford, Jr.,	infant.	do.	
UNION, VA. (For Robertsport.)				
111	John Anthony Houston,	22.	do.	Em. by S R. Houston.

No.	Name and residence.	Age.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
SAVANNAH, GEO. (For Robertsport.)				
112	London Williams.....	45..	Slave.	Em. by Mrs. M. A. Williams.
113	Sally Taft,.....	48..	do.	Em. by will of J. B. Taft.
ELBERT CO., GEO. (For Robertsport.)				
114	John Hoff,.....	40..	do.	Em. by Richard Hoff.
115	Harriet ".....	40..	do.	
116	Meta A. ".....	30..	do.	
117	Amanda ".....	17..	do.	
118	Gaines ".....	14..	do.	
119	Doctor ".....	14..	do.	
120	Joseph ".....	10..	do.	
121	Frona ".....	8..	do.	
122	Jordon ".....	6..	do.	
123	Adele ".....	5..	do.	
124	Jno. McP. ".....	infant.	do.	
125	Betty ".....	2..	do.	
126	Moses ".....	40..	do.	
127	Caroline ".....	24..	do.	
128	Mary ".....	1..	do.	
129	Lewis ".....	56..	do.	
130	Katy ".....	50..	do.	
131	Alfred ".....	24..	do.	
132	Henson ".....	21..	do.	
133	John ".....	17..	do.	
134	Betsey ".....	23..	do.	
135	Jane ".....	19..	do.	
136	Parthena ".....	16..	do.	
137	Hester ".....	14..	do.	
138	Matthias ".....	11..	do.	
139	Angeline ".....	8..	do.	
140	Wm. C. ".....	6..	do.	
141	Fletcher ".....	2..	do.	
142	Ellen ".....	2..	do.	
143	Isaac ".....	70..	do.	
144	Charlotte ".....	50..	do.	
145	Martha ".....	25..	do.	
146	Gibson ".....	24..	do.	
147	Jacob ".....	19..	do.	
148	Matilda ".....	16..	do.	
149	Nancy ".....	13..	do.	
150	Frank ".....	9..	do.	
151	Susan ".....	8..	do.	
152	Isiah ".....	6..	do.	
153	Leroy ".....	3..	do.	
154	Duncan ".....	infant.	do.	
155	Clara ".....	27..	do.	
156	Jesse ".....	10..	do.	
157	Meriweather ".....	8..	do.	
158	William ".....	4..	do.	
159	Betty ".....	2..	do.	
160	Burwell ".....	infant.	do.	
161	Abram ".....	22..	do.	
162	Sarah ".....	19..	do.	
163	Brett ".....	15..	do.	
164	Stephen ".....	25..	do.	

No.	Name and residence.	Age.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
165	Little Stephen Hoff.....	13.	Slave.	}
166	Julia ".....	1.	do.	
167	Thomas ".....	22.	do.	
HERTFORD, N. C. (For Robertsport.)				
168	Isaac Gordon,.....	46.	do.	} Em. by will of Mrs. M. L. Gordon.
169	Sarah ".....	37.	do.	
170	Francis ".....	12.	do.	
171	Maria ".....	9.	do.	
172	Dick ".....	16.	do.	
173	Sampson ".....	1.	do.	
174	Sylvia ".....	33.	do.	
175	Ellen ".....	10.	do.	
176	Alice ".....	7.	do.	
177	Meta ".....	5.	do.	
178	Sophia ".....	3.	do.	
179	Louisa ".....	infant.	do.	
BLADEN CO., N. C. (For Robertsport.)				
180	Peter Jones,.....	45.	do.	Em. by Miss Charity Jones.
TUSKALOOGA, ALA. (For Robertsport.)				
181	Edenborough Carroll.....	48.	do.	Purchased himself.
182	Nancy ".....	50.	do.	Purchased herself.
MOBILE, ALA. (For Robertsport.)				
183	Abel Garner,.....	55.	do.	Em. by Mr. Garner.
WOODVILLE, MISS. (For Robertsport.)				
184	James West,.....	58.	do.	Em. by C. C. West.
BATH CO., KY., (For Monrovia.)				
185	Samuel Berry,.....	32.	do.	} Em. by J. Harvey Berry.
186	Lorinda ".....	42.	do.	
187	George ".....	16.	do.	
188	Charity ".....	12.	do.	
189	Anna ".....	9.	do.	
190	Charles ".....	4.	do.	
191	Courtney Cowan,.....	22.	do.	
192	Garret ".....	8.	do.	
193	Maria ".....	6.	do.	
194	Esther ".....	3.	do.	
195	Richard ".....	5 mos.	do.	
196	Harriet Berry,.....	37.	do.	
197	Newton ".....	14.	do.	
198	Edward ".....	11.	do.	
199	Elizabeth ".....	4.	do.	
200	William ".....	1.	do.	
201	Aaron ".....	20.	do.	
202	Mary Jane ".....	17.	do.	
203	William ".....	2 mos.	do.	
McMINNVILLE, TENN. (For Robertsport.)				
204	Hector Vanderson.....	29.	do.	} Em. by will of Elizabeth Vanderson.
205	Mary ".....	23.	Free.	
206	Joseph T. ".....	2.	do.	
207	William A. ".....	1.	do.	

No.	Name and residence.	Age.	Born free or slave.	Remarks.
SPARTA, TENN. (For Robertsport.)				
208	Chealey Gipson,.....	28	Slave.	} Em. by John Gipson.
209	Montgomery ".....	17	do.	
WHITE CO., TENN. (For Robertsport.)				
210	Susan Burum,.....	53	do.	} Em. by Peter and Nancy Burum.
211	Louisa ".....	23	do.	
212	Emma ".....	15	do.	
213	John ".....	13	do.	
214	Champ ".....	20	do.	
215	Amanda ".....	9	do.	
216	Nancy ".....	5	do.	
CALIFORNIA. (For Monrovia.)				
217	Ann Campbell,.....	40	Free.	

RECAPITULATION.

States.	Born free.	Born slave.	By whom emancipated.
Massachusetts - - -	6	—	
Pennsylvania - - -	1	—	
Maryland - - -	1	—	
Virginia - - -	—	11	Emancipated by will of T. Shearman, of Fauquier County.
Do. - - -	—	68	Emancipated by will of James H. Terrell, of Albemarle County.
Do. - - -	—	6	Purchased by the executors of J. H. Terrell.
Do. - - -	—	5	Given by their owners.
Do. - - -	—	4	Purchased their freedom.
Do. - - -	—	8	Emancipated by persons in Kentucky.
Do. - - -	—	1	Emanc'd by S. R. Houston, of Union, Va.
North Carolina - - -	—	12	Emancipated by will of Mrs. M. L. Gordon, of Hertford.
Do. - - -	—	1	Emancipated by Miss Charity Jones, of Bladen County.
Georgia - - -	—	1	Emancipated by Mrs. M. A. Williams, of Savannah.
Do. - - -	—	1	Emanc'd by will of J. B. Taft, of Savannah.
Do. - - -	—	54	Emanc'd by Rich'd Hoff, of Egbert County
Alabama - - -	—	2	Purchased their freedom.
Do. - - -	—	1	do.
Mississippi - - -	—	1	Emancipated by C. C. West, of Woodville.
Kentucky - - -	—	19	Emancipated by Harvey Berry, of Bath Co.
Tennessee - - -	—	4	Emancipated by will of Elizabeth Vander- son, of McMinnville.
Do. - - -	—	2	Emancipated by John Gipson, of Sparta.
Do. - - -	—	7	Emancipated by Peter and Nancy Burum, of White County.
California - - -	1	—	
Total	9	208	

Note.—These 217, together with the number previously sent, (9,155,) make a total of 9,372 emigrants sent to Liberia by the American Colonization Society and its auxiliaries.

Liberia College.

DISPATCH OF MATERIALS FOR LIBERIA COLLEGE.—The ship *Dirigo*, Capt. Atwood, which sailed from Boston for Monrovia Dec. 28th, was chartered by the Trustees of Donations for Education in Liberia, through a committee, consisting of the Hon. Albert Fearing, President, and William Ropes, Esq., Vice President, of that corporation. She is consigned to the Hon. Joseph J. Roberts, the late distinguished President of the Republic of Liberia, and now President of Liberia College. The principal part of her cargo consists of materials for the erection of a substantial and convenient college building on a tract of land granted for that purpose by the Legislature of that Republic.

This College building will be 70 feet long, 45 feet wide, and three stories high. It will contain apartments for two members of the College Faculty and their families, who will reside in the building and have the immediate oversight of the students; a dining room sufficient for these families and the students; a room for the library and philosophical apparatus; a hall to be used as a chapel, lecture room, or for any other purpose for which all the students need to be convened; rooms for recitation and for study in classes; dormitories for students, and the necessary offices, store rooms, and other accommodations. The kitchen is to be a detached building, in easy communication with the dining room.

The walls of the College building are to be of brick, on a foundation of Liberia granite rising two feet above the surface of the earth. About half of the brick goes out in the *Dirigo*. The remainder, with the lime, will be procured in the immediate vicinity.

The building will be surrounded by a verandah, eight feet wide, supported by an iron frame, the posts of which will be inserted into blocks of granite. Doors open from each story of the building into the corresponding story of the verandah.

The site for the College building is an

elevation on the right or north-west bank of the St. Paul's River, about twelve miles from Monrovia and eight from the Atlantic ocean, both of which will be visible from its cupola, and probably, when some intervening forest trees are cleared away, from its base. The tract of one hundred acres on which it will stand, is well adapted for a model farm, and is in the immediate vicinity of the oldest, largest and richest agricultural settlements in Liberia.

The buildings will be able to accommodate forty or fifty students, besides the President and a Professor, or two Professors, with their families and attendants.

The plans and specifications have been drawn, with a careful regard to economy and the necessities of the College as a permanent institution, by L. Briggs, Jr., architect, under the direction of the trustees, and in consultation with President Roberts, who visited the United States last summer on the business of the College. The doors, windows, frame, and all the wood-work of the interior and roof have been furnished by Messrs. Flint and Kent, and the iron frame and railing of the verandah by Messrs. Chase, Brothers & Co.

The trustees have also sent out a quantity of merchandize, believed to be sufficient to pay for the granite, brick, lime and labor necessary for the erection of the buildings; the kind, and quantity of each kind, having been designated by President Roberts.

The *Dirigo* also takes out some freight on private account, and a very small quantity for the Colonization Society; but that society has no control over the voyage, or interest in its results, except as the promotion of collegiate education may increase the prosperity of the country to which it sends its emigrants.

The whole cost of these College buildings, including the freight of the materials from Boston to Monrovia, and all other expenses, will probably be about eighteen thousand dollars.

Generous Gift.

THE Financial Secretary has received a letter dated at Waterford, Saratoga Co., N. Y., from J. KNICKERBACKER, Esq., enclosing a check for \$2,500, for the American Colonization Society. How appropriate to the season, when our gratitude is

awakened for the past, and we are called to express our trust in the bountiful Parent of all good for the future. May the author of this donation be spared to renew annually, many times, his acts of beneficence!

Receipts of the American Colonization Society.

From the 20th of November to the 20th of December, 1856.

MAINE.

By Capt. George Barker :

<i>Auburn</i> —Wm. B. Parker, T.	
Fessenden, each \$1.....	2 00
<i>Lewiston</i> —Wm. Frye.....	2 00
<i>Alna</i> —Miss Mary A. Nelson...	10 00
<i>Fresport</i> —Nathan Nye, Mrs. E.	
F. Harrington, each \$5.....	10 00
<i>North Yarmouth</i> —Dr. Osgood,	
\$1; Rev. Caleb Hobart, \$3.50,	
balance of life membership of	
Mrs. Sarah A. H. Hobart, and	
\$1.50 donation.....	6 00
<i>Gorham</i> —Edward P. Weston...	1 00
<i>Portland</i> —Maine Colonization	
Society : Donation of the late	
Rev. Asa. Cummings, \$100 ;	
Sunday School class of Miss	
Sarah Cummings, \$5, by Eben	
Steele, Treasurer ; Nathaniel	
Blanchard, Eliphalet Greeley, J.	
B. Brown, each \$5 ; E. Gould,	
\$1.....	121 00
<i>South Berwick</i> —John Plumer, \$5 ;	
Theo. Jewett, \$2 ; E. Jewett,	
John Frost, each \$1.....	9 00
	161 00

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

By Capt. George Barker :—

<i>Salmon Falls</i> —V. A. Shedd, \$5 ;	
E. E. Atwater, Mr. Hoitt, ea.	
\$2 ; B. W. Watson, \$1, bal-	
ance, to constitute Rev. Edward	
E. Atwater, a life member of	
the American Colonization So-	
cietiy.....	10 00
<i>Dover</i> —Wm. Woodman.....	2 00
<i>Great Falls</i> —J. A. Burleigh, \$1 ;	
G. W. Bullock, D. Ham, each	
50 cents.....	2 00
<i>Exeter</i> —Mrs. Dorothea Gilman,	
\$5 ; Capt. Long, \$3 ; Mrs.	
Mary Abbott, D. W. Gorham,	
M. D., G. L. Soule, each \$2 ;	
Rev. Asa Mann, Gilman Smith,	
Rev. Mr. Lassell, each \$1....	17 00
<i>Portsmouth</i> —From a few ladies	
of the North Church.....	13 00
<i>Francesstown</i> —Hon. Wm. Bixby,	
\$10 ; Col. Daniel Fuller, \$5 ;	
M. Morse, \$3 ; S. D. Downes,	
M. G. Starrett, Thomas Eaton,	
M. D., each \$1.....	21 00
<i>Manchester</i> —Hon. Geo. W. Mor-	
rison, James S. Cheeny,	
Amos G. Gould, M. D., each	
\$5 ; David Hill, Jas. Hersey,	
Wm. Patten, each \$2 ; Geo.	

A. Barnes, David J. Clark, C.	
W. Baldwin, each \$1. By	
Rev. J. Orcutt : D. C. Gould,	
\$4 ; T. P. Pierce, W. C.	
Clarke, each \$3 ; W. A. Put-	
ney, T. T. Abbott, each \$2 ;	
A. M. Chapin, W. H. Ward,	
H. Torraith, R. N. Batchelder,	
H. Brown, P. K. Chandler,	
G. H. Tanswell, Dr. Robert-	
son, D. W. Smith, J. G.	
Eaton, J. A. Perry, L. Jack-	
son, A. Jackson, Miss L. H.	
Jones, each \$1 ; Mrs. Mace	
Moulton, \$1.20 ; W. Bagley,	
93 cents ; making \$30.13, to	
constitute Rev. C. W. Wal-	
lace, a life member of the A.	
C. S.....	54 13
<i>Nashua</i> —Ziba Gay.....	2 00
<i>Hampstead</i> —Ladies' Charitable	
Society.....	24 00
<i>Concord</i> —F. B. Peabody, W. L.	
Foster, Geo. Hutchins, ea. \$2.	6 00
	151 13

MASSACHUSETTS.

From Mass. State Col. Society,
collections by Rev. Jno. Orcutt,

RHODE ISLAND.	
By Capt. Geo. Barker :—	
<i>Pristol</i> —Mrs. Hannah Gibbs,	
Mrs. Ruth DeWolf, each \$15,	
to constitute Rev. W. H. Mills,	
of Johnston, R. I., a life mem-	
ber of the A. C. S.....	30 00
<i>Providence</i> —Mrs. Leavitt, \$1 ;	
Legacy of Calvin Dean, de-	
ceased, by William Sheldon,	
executor, \$1,000.....	1,001 00
	1,031 00

CONNECTICUT.

<i>Brookfield</i> —Daniel Tomlinson...	10 00
<i>New London</i> —Legacy of Jona-	
than Coit, Esq., deceased, by	
Rob't Coit & Wm. C. Crump,	
executors.....	5,000 00
By Rev. W. Warren :—	
<i>Plainfield</i> —E. H. Russell, A.	
Fenner, each \$2 ; W. Dyer,	
Reverend W. E. Bassett, D.	
Wheeler, J. R. Cutter, Den.	
Lester, Col. Lester, Dr. Rogers,	
R. S. Lathrop, G. W. Pinck-	
ney, H. Huchins, H. Sabin,	
E. L. Fuller, each \$1 ; D.	
Wood, J. H. Cutler, Cash,	
each 50 cents ; A. A. Olney,	
J. A. Walker, Loring & Bill,	

J. W. Burges, H. Barbour, each 25 cents.....	18 75
Thomson—W. H. N. Mason, \$15; S. Hendrick, E. Sawyer, S. Mason, Miss Dunning, E. Shawe, W. H. Chandler, S. B. Hunt, Cash, each \$1; Mrs. H. Gay, E. Knight, L. Brown, each 50 cents; W. Bates, 25 cents; J. A. Olney, 23 cents.....	24 98
Colchester—Miss A. M. Lathrop, \$10; H. Burr, \$5; Philo A. Gillett, E. Ransom, Mrs. L. Hayward, each \$2; Dr. Morgan, A. B. Pierce, J. W. Turnbull, D. W. Peddinghouse, Cash, each \$1; E. H. Gillett, 50 cents.....	26 50
Litchfield—Theoren Beach and wife, \$20; Miss A. C. Ogden, Rev. J. M. Willey, each \$5; Miss C. & C. Parmely, \$2....	32 00
Woolcottville—Gen. Abermethy..	1 00
Lebanon—Mrs. M. A. Williams, \$10; H. Dutton, \$5; J. Fitch, \$3; Miss A. Etch, Dea. Huntington, each \$2; E. Dolbear, C. G. Greer, A. C. Abel, Rev. J. Avery, Dea. Williams, each \$1.....	27 00
Winsted—Dea. Beardsley, Dea. Smith, J. Camp, each \$5; Dr. Case, \$4; T. Hulbert, N. Adams, each \$2; R. Cooke, J. Rogers, C. B. Hallett, A. Cooke, Rev. A. A. Russell, L. Skinner, G. Hall, H. Gay, each \$1; T. R. Cooke, D. McIntosh, J. H. Holbrook, each 50 cents.....	32 50
Winchester—Rev. F. Marsh.....	1 00
Colebrook—Dea. Grant, \$2; Dr. Phelps, S. E. Mills, O. Sullman, Mrs. J. Sullman, Dea. Swift, Miss J. Swift, each \$1; Mrs. A. Mills, Mrs. V. Corbin, each 50 cents.....	9 00
New Hartford—R. H. Wheeler, \$5; T. F. Henderson, G. Wilcox, J. P. Steele, J. M. Barwick, N. Beekwith, Major Brown, Dea. Merrill, Carlos Holbrook, each \$1; J. Gould, Mrs. S. Hawley, L. Allen, each 50 cents; Dea. Woodruff, H. P. Curtis, J. Hill, B. G. Loomis, Mrs. J. B. Kellog, each 25 cents.....	15 75
Somers—C. B. Peane, \$5; Col. Woodward, \$2; Col. Collins, Dr. Hamilton, each \$1.....	9 00

(Not previously published in con-

sequence of a failure in the mail:—

Salisbury—Mrs. M. H. Holley, Mrs. M. B. Coffin, Hon. A. H. Holley, Dea. Whiteley, each \$3; Mrs. S. B. Robbins, C. Reed, Dea. Chittenden, E. B. Williams, Cash, each \$2; Mrs. E. Bostwick, Dr. B. Welch, R. Bostwick, Mrs. L. Chittenden, H. Sage, S. Watson, R. N. Fuller, Mrs. E. Gooden, N. Landon, Mrs. E. Lee, Mrs. E. A. Tickner, H. Moore, M. L. Graham, Jane Winslow, each \$1; S. H. Selleck, W. Jones, G. B. Burrall, W. Pover, R. B. Mitchell, Mrs. E. Blodgett, P. Everts, N. J. Reed, A. Langdon, D. Cook, Mrs. A. Warner, Mrs. O. Reed, M. Sage, H. Stone, A. Jewell, A. W. Turner, S. W. Elliot, A. J. Perkins, A. Friend, Cash, each 50 cents; Mrs. O. Reed, Mrs. A. Bushnell, Miss F. Foster, Cash, e'h 25 cts; D.D. Warner, 15 cts.	47 15
Cornwall—Mrs. M. Pierce, \$10; S. & A. Pierce, \$2.50; Cash, \$3; E. Ingalls, Mrs. S. M. C. Baldwin, each \$2; O. M. C. erson, Cash, J. L. Heart, Cash, N. Heart, Jr., A. M. Johnson, Dea. R. R. Pratt, Cash, each \$1; Cash, 50 cts.; Cash, 16 cents; Cash, 10 cts..	28 26
Canaan—Mrs. W. Watson, \$5; Rev. H. Eddy, \$3; H. Jackson, J. Miller, F. Speir, Dr. Wright, Dea. W. Pierce, each \$2; D. L. Pierce, Dea. A. Pierce, E. Ives, H. Ives, Cash, A. Lawrence, Cash, ea. \$1; 1. Huntington, A. J. Adams, H. L. Goodwin, L. C. Adams, H. Dunning, R. R. Allyn, ea. 50 cents; A. Bacon, S. Bennet, J. A. D. Denning, Cash, each 25 cents; Mrs. R. Denning, 12 cents; J. Daboll, Mrs. W. Barret, each 10 cts; Wid. White, 8 cents.....	29 40

5,417 10

NEW YORK.

From the Howland legacy, for emigrants in the ship Mary C. Stevens, being balance of the legacy of \$10,000, with \$41.51 interest..... 2,041 51

From the New York State Col. Society, being balance of donation of \$5,000, towards the

expenses of receptacles in Liberia.....	2,000 00	passage in the M. C. Stevens, (\$30 yet due.).....	70 00
	4,041 51		270 00
NEW JERSEY.		VIRGINIA.	
Newark—New Jersey Colonization Society, a donation.....	700 00	Fauquier County—From K. G. Hicks, executor of J. Shearman, deceased, toward the expenses of emigration of eleven persons.....	560 00
Lambertville—Collection in Rev. Dr. Studdiford's congregation, to make him a life member....	44 42	Albemarle County—From Dr. J. H. Minor & K. Nelson, executors of the estate of James H. Terrill, deceased, by Rev. P. Slaughter, General Agent of the Virginia Colonization Society, for expenses of emigration in the ship M. C. Stevens, of sixty-eight persons, liberated by will of the said Terrill, at \$70 each.....	4,760 00
Pitts' Grove—Collection in Rev. G. W. Janvier's church.....	15 50	Alexandria—By Rev. J. N. Danforth: Collection at Lyceum Hall, \$35.94; collection in M. E. Church, South, \$27.62; W. B., \$10.....	73 56
	759 92		5,393 56
PENNSYLVANIA.		GEORGIA.	
Collections by Rev. B. O. Plimpton, in the following places, viz:		Elbert County—From Richard Hoff, in part towards the emigration of fifty-four persons....	2,000 00
Mercer, \$13.19; Wilmington, \$77.85; Middlesex, \$42; Mahoningtown, \$6; Brighton, \$10; Beaver, \$6.75; New Brighton, \$5.30.	161 09	Savannah—From Wm. Rogers, for expenses of emigration of London Williams, \$70; from T. R. Mills, for expenses of emigration of Sally Tafts, \$70.	140 00
Hopewell Centre—Mrs. M. Burch.	4 00		2,140 00
	165 09	ALABAMA.	
DELAWARE.		Mobile—For passage in the ship M. C. Stevens, and six months' support in Liberia of himself, by Abel Garner.....	70 00
Wilmington—Annual contribution of "Del.," \$50. By Rev. J. N. Danforth: J. W. M., D. J., each \$20; E. H., D. M. B., J. S., G. G. L., J. T., each \$10; T. E. S., J. A., M. B., G. W. S., R. B. L., E. T., H. L., each \$5; S. R., \$2; Cash, \$3; E. B., J. S. K., each \$2; Union M. E. Ch., \$7.25.....	141 25	MISSISSIPPI.	
New Castle—W. J., \$15; Mrs. S., \$5.....	20 00	Rodney—David Hunt, Esq., annual donation.....	500 00
Newark—Rev. Mr. Vanlandingham's Church.....	11 72	Woodville—J. W. Burruss, \$13; John Sims, Dr. Buck, Col. Gordon, S. H. Stockett, each \$5; Charles Sims, \$2.50; W. Bryan, William Wright, H. Butterworth, E. Elder, each \$1; E. Marks, 50 cents, by J. W. Burruss.....	40 00
	222 97		540 00
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.		TENNESSEE.	
Washington—From the 2d Presbyterian Church, by Rev. J. R. Eckard, Pastor, \$10. By Rev. J. N. Danforth: J. G., \$100; J. C. R., \$50; W. W., \$30; M. K., \$10; Z. W. D., W. N., each \$5; T. M., \$2.50; D. B., B. S. A., M. H. M., each \$5.....	217 50	Rock Island—From Mrs. Nancy Burum, towards expenses of the emigration of her seven slaves, in ship Mary C. Stevens	400 00
Georgetown—Mr. L., Mr. S., ea. \$5; three gentlemen, each \$1; two gentlemen, each \$2.....	17 00	Nashville—From Robert Johnson, for Gov. Andrew John-	
	244 50		
MARYLAND.			
Baltimore—From Dr. Jas. Hall, for cabin passage of himself and daughter to Liberia, in the ship M. C. Stevens.....	200 00		
From Susanna Brown, for cabin			

son, towards the expenses of
emigration of four persons.... 240 00

640 00

KENTUCKY.

Frankfort—From Rev. A. M.
Cowan, Agent of the Ken-
tucky Colonization Society,
towards the expenses of emi-
gration of nineteen persons... 960 00

OHIO.

Collections by Rev. B. O. Plimp-
ton, in the following places,
viz :

Cleveland—E. Taylor, \$5; Solon,
\$9.50; Mayfield, \$7.25; Twins-
burgh, \$7; Hartford, \$1.25;
Orangeville, \$1; Charlestown,
\$5; Thompson, \$3; Kingsville,
50 cts.; Aurora, \$1; Perry—
Rev. J. Hartwell, \$2; Leroy,
\$1; Chester, \$9.50; Gates' Mills,
75 cts.; Kirkland, \$9; Little
Mountain, \$6; Bainbridge, \$16;
Chagrin Falls, \$12; Mantua,
\$40, of which Peter Carlton,
Elias Carlton, and Dr. James
Moore, each contributed \$10;
Auburn, \$7.82; Troy, \$17 80;
Parkman, \$14, of which Miss
Mary Parkman contributed
\$10; Mesopotamia, \$10, con-
tributed by John Norris; Mid-
dlefield, \$3.75; Burton, \$11.25;
Little Mountain, \$18.75; Clara-
don, 50 cts.; New Castle, \$46..
Canton—John Harris..... 266 62
Cedarville—Collection in Rev. H.
McMillan's Church, by J. C.
Nesbit..... 20 00

991 62

ILLINOIS.

By Rev. James C. Finley:

Bloomington—Wm. Allen, \$10;
Judge Davis, Mrs. E. Adolph,
Hon. J. E. McClun, A. Brock-
aw, each \$4; Jas. Allen, \$4 85;
Mrs. E—, \$2..... 32 85
Peoria—J. A. McCoy, \$4, W.
Cockle, \$2, J. Stettinius, \$1, J. L.
Griswold, \$4..... 11 00
Morgan County—Samuel Sinclair,
\$35, to constitute himself a life
member of the A. C. S.; Elliot
Stevenson, \$10; Thos. Swain,
Watson Sinclair, Thos. Swin,
Robert Morrison, each \$4;
Miss A. Swain, J. Mulligan,
each \$2; Melvin Elgin, J. Har-
rison, each 50 cents..... 66 00
Waverly and Franklin—G. B.
Waller, J. Crane, N. B. Van-

winkle, each \$2, A. Woods,
L. C. Wood, F. Scott, S. J.
Hanes, J. J. Lord, Kennedy
& Rhodes, J. Ross, E. Miner,
each \$1, N. F. Wood, — Chev-
ine, each 50 cents..... 15 00
Clayton—Collection, Pres. Church,
\$7; Illinois Con. Col. Society,
\$15..... 22 00
Island Grove—James N. Brown,
\$5, Jesse Ruble, T. Wilcox,
each \$2..... 9 00
Cartinville—Public coll'n, \$16 30;
Dr. Wm. Robertson, \$10; Dr.
J. A. Halderman, \$4..... 30 30

186 15

WISCONSIN.

Beloit—Second installment of le-
gacy of Mrs. L. Colton, dec'd,
by Rev. A. L. Chapin..... 250 00
CHOCTAW NATION.
Pine Ridge—Mrs. E. M. King-
bury..... 10 00

Received from sundry persons,
for freight in the ship M. C.
Stevens, (not including freight
payable in Liberia)..... 485 69

FOR REPOSITORY.

By Capt. George Barker:

MAINE.—Bigelow—R. S. How-
ard, to April, '58, \$2. Water-
ville—Mrs. T. Boutelle, to May,
'63, \$3. Auburn—Hon. R.
Morrill, to May, '57, \$1. Lewist-
on—G. H. Pillsbury, A. H.
Small, to May, '57, each \$1;
J. M. Fry, to May, '58, \$2.
Freeport—Ambrase Curtis, for
'57 and '58, \$2; J. M. Hyde,
\$1, for '58. Yarmouth—S.
Blanchard, to June, '59, \$2;
D. Seabury, to Nov. '57, \$1;
Edward Holyoke, to Sept. '56,
\$1; Thaxter Prince, to May,
'57, \$1; Betsey P. True, to
Nov. '57, \$1. North Yarmouth
—Hon. Wm. Buxton, to Jan.
'57, \$1. Cumberland—Rev.
Joseph Blake, to May, '58, \$2.
Gorham—Hon. Toppan Robie,
Nathan Burnett, each \$2, for
'56 & '57; Hon. Josiah Pierce,
for '57 and '58, \$2; Charles
Frost, to Jan. '57, \$1..... 34 00
NEW HAMPSHIRE.—By Captain
George Barker: Salmon Falls—
Byron W. Watson, to May,
'57, \$1. Great Falls—Eben A.
Tibbets, to June, '58, \$2; D.
H. Buffum, to June, '57, \$1; A.
A. Perkins, E. A. Rollins, G.

L. Dearborn, Miss H. L. Russell, each \$1, to Nov. '57.	
Rochester—Mrs. Woodman, \$3, to Nov. '57; C. H. Turner, Alex. McDuffee, each \$1, to Nov. '57. Dover—Joseph H. Smith, M. D., to July, '57, \$4; Nath'l Low, M. D., to Nov. '57, \$3; John H. Wheeler, to Nov. '56, \$1; F. P. Mellen, to Sept. '56, \$1; Hon. Noah Martin, \$1, to Nov. '57.	
Exeter—Rev. Jonathan Cole, \$2, to Dec. '58; Mrs. Mary Abbott, \$2, to Nov. '57; Rev. Mrs. Hurd, \$2, to Nov. '58.	
Frametown—P. H. Bixby, Israel Batchelder, Robert Bradford, Moses W. Eaton, each \$1, to Oct. '57; Willard Gamble, M. D., John Johnson, Dea. S. Sarrett, Hon. Wm. Parker, each \$1, to Jan. '58.	
Manchester—Hon. W. Morrison, to Jan. '58, \$1, David Gillis, to June, '62, \$2; Wm. G. Means, to Jan. '56, \$3, David Hill, to June, '56, \$3, C. W. Baldwin, to Oct. '57, \$4, Josiah Crosby, M. D., to Oct. '57, \$1. Daniel Clark, \$2, in full; Phineas Adams, to Oct. '57, \$2, D. C. Gould, to Oct. '57, \$1. Nashua—N. W. Merrill, to August, '57, \$1. Manchester—Mrs. M. Moulton, to Dec. '57, by Rev. J. Orcutt, \$1. Orfordville—Dea. J. Palmer, to Jan. '57, \$2.	
VERMONT.—Brookfield—Elisha Allis, to Sept. '54.....	60 00
MASSACHUSETTS—Springfield—E. Palmer, \$1, to Jan. '56, E. Hayes, \$2, to Oct. '57, by Rev. J. Orcutt.....	1 00
RHODE ISLAND.—Nanville—Capt. Daniel Hale, \$1, to June, '57,.....	3 00
CONNECTICUT.—Waterbury—Dr. C. J. Carrington, to Sept. '57, \$1. Winsted—By Rev. W. Warren—Dr. Case, to Jan., '58, \$1; G. Dudley, \$2, to Jan. '56; Rev. A. A. Russell, to Jan. '58, Dea. T. Watson, \$1, to July, '57, \$5. Winchester—T. Bronson, \$5, to Jan. '59, \$5. New Hartford—D. S. Bird, \$1, to Jan. '53, C. Holbrook, \$1, to Jan. '58, \$2. Colchester—P. A. Gillett, \$3, to Jan., '58.....	2 00
NEW YORK.—Plattsburg—Wm. Sweiland, to Jan. '58.....	16 00
PENNSYLVANIA.—Hopewell Centre—Mrs. Mary Burch, for 1857,.....	9 00
VIRGINIA.—Richmond—J. O. Steger, to Nov. '57, \$5. Cobham—Dr. J. H. Minor, for '57, \$1. Brandy Station—Dr. D. A. Green, for '57, \$1.....	7 00
GEORGIA.—Albany—Rev. C. D. Mallary, to June, '56.....	1 00
KENTUCKY.—Henderson—Isaac Sheffer, to Oct. '57, \$1. Corydon—William Livesay, to Jan. '58, \$1. Hopkinsville—James Moore, for '57, \$1.....	3 00
OHIO.—Chagrin Falls—William Luce, to Oct. '57, \$1. Palmyra—Stephen Edwards, for '57, \$1.....	2 00
ILLINOIS.—By Rev. James C. Finley:—Chicago—Judge Davis, Hon. S. E. McClun, Mrs. E. Adolph, E. Birch, S. E. Magoun, each \$1, to Sept. '57, A. Brokaw, to Jan. '58, \$1. Bloomington—Rev. F. Ewing, A. Briscoe, each \$1, to Sept. '57. Peoria—J. A. McCoy, W. Cockle, Dr. J. Fry, J. L. Griswold, John Armstrong, each \$1, to Jan. '58. Olney—Rev. W. Cliffe, Rev. G. W. Robbins, each \$1, to Jan. '58. Richview—J. H. Woltard, J. Johnson, J. W. Conway, Norman Allyn, D. Oglesby, R. Randle, S. Walker, each \$1, to Jan. '58. Salem—S. L. Bry, Esq., \$1, to Jan. '58; Rev. W. Sears, \$2 50, to July, '59. Jacksonville—Thomas Swain, John Swain, Watson Sinclair, each \$1, to Jan. '58. Hawley—E. Meacham, A. Thayer, E. Ward, each \$1, to Jan. '58. Franklin—G. B. Waller, J. Wood, each \$1, to Jan. '58. Island Grove—Jesse Ruble, J. D. Joudon, T. Fouché, each \$1, to Jan. '58. Circleville—Dr. J. A. Halderman, J. A. Chesnut, each \$1, to Jan. '58. Victoria—Rev. J. J. Hedstrom, in full, \$6.....	44 50
Total Repository.....	176 50
“ Contributions.....	5,300 73
“ Legacies.....	8,291 51
“ Emigrants.....	9,130 00
“ for cabin passage in ship M. C. Stevens.....	270 00
“ for freight in the ship M. C. Stevens, (not including freight payable in Liberia)....	485 69
Aggregate amount, \$23,654 43	